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THE CAPITOL.

Louisville is Campaigning for the State House.

A SUMMARY OF HER CLAIMS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—A rousing meeting was held to-night at Liederkranz Hall for the purpose of expressing the city's feelings on the question of the location of the State Capitol, and to put forth the arguments in favor of Louisville. Speeches were made by various prominent gentlemen, and, according to the report of the Louisville Herald, which was fully endorsed by the gathering, this gathering would settle the question in about fifteen minutes by moving the capitol to this city.

The committee on resolutions reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: "Whereas, The Constitutional Convention seems wisely resolved that the location of the Capitol of the State should now be finally fixed, and that a suitable State-house, costing no less than two million dollars and not more than two and a half millions, should be at once built; and, whereas, a Committee on the Capital has been appointed by the convention to consider and report on this subject, and the committee have announced that they would be glad to hear from any city willing or eager to be selected as the site for the future Capitol, be it

"Resolved, That we earnestly desire and respectfully request that the honor be granted to Louisville not simply for her own good, but also for the advantage of the State. We have nothing but kindly feelings for Frankfort and Lexington, and the other cities and towns who desire the same honor, we seek, but we believe that, for all parts of the State, Louisville would be the most convenient and suitable site for the Capitol. Be it also

"Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint a committee of not less than twenty-five and not more than fifty persons, to be chosen from the State, to prepare, publish and distribute a pamphlet, to be called 'Commonwealth', which would be benefited by making Louisville the capital, and that said committee be authorized to adopt all suitable ways and means to promote and accomplish our object. We take a just pride in the welfare and glory of our State and we wish to be more closely linked to every part of it. We are interested in the development of every city, town, and county within our borders and shall ever be glad to advance the common good, shirking none of our burdens and wishing for nothing more than the good will and the prosperity of all our fellow countrymen within the confines of Kentucky."

The commercial clubs prepared paper, setting forth a length the reasons why the capitol should be moved to Louisville. These reasons summed up, in short, are as follows: It is the largest city in the State. Now and for the future Louisville is the best location.

It is the most accessible, and is near the center of the State.

The cost of constructing the buildings would be less at Louisville than at any other point.

The hotel accommodations are ample sufficient, and cheap.

Healthfulness. The death rate is lower than any other city of equal size.

One of the greatest causes of delay in legislative bodies, with its consequent burden to the taxpayer, is the absence of members from the capitol. This trouble is always greatly increased where the capitol is located in a small town.

This difficulty would be reduced to a minimum if the capitol were located at Louisville.

The people of the State should be in closer contact with the legislators and other public officers; Louisville is the best location for this advantage.

Here legislation would be conducted more publicly and fuller reports would be given through the public press to the people of the State at large.

Publicity is the highest protection against improper legislation. The establishment of the capitol at Louisville will undoubtedly result in creating much closer relations between the whole State of Kentucky and its chief city. This will operate to the benefit of both.

Distillery Burned. Paris, Ky., Jan. 21.—The distillery owned by the Bourbon County Distilling Company, and located at Radcliffe's Mill, burned at 3 o'clock this morning. The loss is about \$20,000, and the cause of the fire is supposed to have been caused by incendiaries.

GRINDING AWAY.

The Constitutional Convention Still Moves Slowly.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 24.—The last two days have been devoted principally to Municipal Matters, including tax rates. Among the important portions adopted were these: The cities and towns of the State are divided into six classes; the organization and powers of each class to be defined and prescribed for by general laws. Cities of the first class shall be those of 100,000 population or over; of the second class, those with a population of 30,000 or more, and less than 100,000; of the third class, those with a population of 8,000 or more, and less than 30,000; of the fourth, those having 3,000 and up to 8,000; of the fifth, those less than 3,000 and more than 1,000; of the sixth, towns of 1,000 inhabitants and less.

An inhibition is placed upon municipalities, which prevents those of the first and second class and those of the third class of 20,000 and over from levying taxes at greater rate than \$1.50 on the \$100; those of the remainder class can not exceed \$1 on the hundred; and counties are limited to fifty cents on the hundred.

No county, city or town is allowed to become indebted in any manner to an amount exceeding, in any year, the income and revenue provided for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the voters of the county, city or town, etc. The power of cities, counties, towns and taxing districts to incur indebtedness is limited. Cities of the first, second and third classes, to 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation; of the fourth, to 5 per cent.; of the fifth and sixth to 3 per cent. Counties are limited to 2 per cent.

AT BATTLE FOR EIGHT HOURS.

Nearly 150,000 Miners to Begin the Contest May 1.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 22.—The miners of the United States have just completed plans for the greatest strike in American history. The conflict between the miners and mine-owners will take place on the 1st of May. The entire national organization of miners, comprising 150,000 will be directly involved in a demand for the eight-hour day. At the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Detroit some weeks ago, it was decided to back the miners for eight hours next May. The utterances of the officers of United Mine Workers on the subject leave no doubt that the miners will make the fight.

An immense strike fund is being made ready for the miners, and when the latter go out they will have at their back for immediate use nearly \$1,000,000. This fund will be swelled from time to time at the rate of \$50,000 a week. W. J. Dillon, secretary of the American Glass-workers Union, United States organizer for the American Federation of Labor, to-day gave the following interview on the coming fight:

"In the aggregate we figure on about 150,000 miners in the United States. Almost 75,000 of these are active members of the United Mine Workers. The remainder are members of the organization when it comes to a struggle. These are the men who will strike for eight hours next May unless something unforeseen should occur. The Federation numbers about 600,000 men, and 500,000 men can be counted upon. For six weeks before May 1 strike contributions will be levied on the members at the rate of 10 cents a week. This will make \$300,000 for the six weeks. The formal ratification of the matter will take place at next month's convention of the United Mine Workers to be held in Columbus, O. The latter organization has a strike fund of its own amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. Besides this, it will raise a special fund before the fight, so that \$1,000,000 will be ready by May 1 on which to conduct the contemplated conflict."

The Gun Was Loaded.

Murray, Ky., Jan. 21.—Charles Cross, a well-known young farmer of Golden Pond, Trigg county, was shot in the morning yesterday morning. He took down an old rifle from its accustomed place over the door, and, pushing the hammer back with one foot, he started to blow in the muzzle to ascertain if it was loaded. As his mouth neared the gun his foot slipped off, the hammer fell and the gun was discharged, the ball entering his right jaw and lodging in the rear of his head. He is in a critical condition, and the probability is that he will die.

KANSAS HEARD FROM.

The Force Bill Denounced. Free Coinage Wanted.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 21.—The most exciting discussion of the session took place to-day in the House upon a resolution introduced by Dr. Neely, of Leavenworth, the leader of the Democrats, denouncing the Force bill, and urging the Kansas delegation to use all means to defeat it. The resolution was as follows: Whereas, The peaceful revolution of last November expressed a demand of the electors or their representatives in Congress that they shall in the future legislate in the interest of the masses as against a class, 25,000 of whom have appropriated one-half of the wealth of the country therefore.

Resolved, That we request our senators and representatives in Congress to exercise their influence to accomplish the defeat of the so-called "Force bill," a measure calculated to ferment sectional strife and disturb that peace and tranquility which is absolutely necessary to encourage the development of the exhaustless resources and correlative greatness of the West and South. We condemn the enactment of any law that is calculated to continue in force the unequal and unjust economic legislation which disgraces the statutes of the government. The New York Tribune, a leading authority on protection, legislation boldly proclaims that there are a dozen McKinley bills in the said force bill, and whereas one such bill has brought us face to face with commercial ruin, we hereby demand its repeal and the enactment of equal and just legislation having due regard for the necessities of all of the people and a proper respect for the great agricultural interests of the West. Be it

Resolved, We call upon the Congress of this nation for the enactment of laws authorizing the free and unlimited coinage of silver and the enlargement of the volume of currency issued by the government sufficient to properly accommodate the already great and growing necessities of the people.

A DEAD DISEASE.

The Meningitis Pays Haves at Clayton's Ridge.

At Clayton's Ridge, five miles southwest of Hanson in Hopkins county that devastation type cerebrospinal meningitis which afflicted portions of Webster county which is so much virulence—has fallen with a heavy hand. This disease is spreading at a rapid rate and almost invariably means death in a short time. It is horrible to behold the sufferers. They are attacked suddenly. Their heads are generally thrown back and the eyes almost bulge from their sockets. Appealing piteously in their contortions they only find their relief in death which generally comes in a day or two.

Five new cases were developed Saturday night and Sunday. Mrs. John Clayton and her child are already among the dead. Another child was dying yesterday.

Those visited with the disease should they recover are almost sure to be blind or maimed. Many are preparing to move from the locality it is so deadly that it will soon be deserted as a plague stricken district.

AT SEBREE.

Four cases have been developed at Sebree: a 10-year-old son of W. J. Melton, a 15 year old son of Not Melton, a 11-year-old son of Frank Doyler and another boy. Young Doyler was taken Saturday evening and died Sunday evening. Another died yesterday morning who was taken Friday.—Henderson Journal.

Rhey Boyd, of Paducah, is in trouble again. His old weaknesses have cropped out, and he's said to have left his home for St. Louis on a tear and under a cloud. Before leaving, while drunk, he was badly beaten in a drunken row, and it is claimed that he has gone to the dogs generally. He is one of the brightest lawyers in the Purchase, and notwithstanding his bad record in the past he was fast building up a lucrative practice at Paducah, but it seems, as the Standard says, "he will not redeem himself." He has many admirers for his own sake and his distinguished father's, and much regret is expected on all hands that he hasn't the stuff to make a man.—Clinton Democrat.

The Pension Office issued during the first fifteen days of the present month 10,887 pension certificates, the largest number ever issued during a similar period. The greater portion of these were issued under the Dependent pension act.

CASE OF THE SAYWARD.

A View of the Troublesome Behring's Sea Controversy.

(From the New York Herald.)

The Governments at Washington and London are not quite free and independent in dealing with the Behring's Sea controversy. England is much under the thumb of the Privy Council of Canada, and the United States are subject to a pull by the powerful company holding a lease of the Pribyloff Islands. There is no dispute concerning jurisdiction in Behring's Sea, excepting in regard to seal hunting. When London gives indications of yielding for the sake of international peace and justice, Canada resists, and when Washington is for a fair adjustment the new lessees of these islands protest. Up to 1885-6 there was no collision between Canada and the Alaska Commercial Company. It may be that up to that date Canada sealers did not enter Behring Sea, and it may be that before 1885 the Alaska Commercial Company could not get Treasury revenue cutters to make seizures in waters not adjacent to our coast of islands.

The sudden way in which seizures began in 1886; the ignorance of what had been done by our revenue cutters and by our Federal Court of Alaska; the lapse of eight months before our Department of State could get from Sitka a copy of the judicial proceedings in the cases of the Carolina; Onward and Thornton; the order by President Cleveland commanding "the discontinuance of all proceedings, the discharge of the vessels and the release of all persons under arrest," and then the beginning during the next August of similar seizures on similar facts and theories of law—all indicate that what was done in seizing, releasing again was not in the control of one mind at Washington.

Certainly the President's order of release in February, 1887, was calculated to encourage Canada and American poachers to begin again that season. There were no seizures at all in 1888. If the laws of Congress were peremptory in requiring the Treasury to seize every marauder, such intimation in seizing is very confusing for plain sort of people. It makes the country apprehensive that the seizing is, and has been, quite much under the real control of the lessees of our Pribyloff Islands as in pending negotiations. London is, and has been, under the control of the Canadian Privy Council.

The Sayward was one of the batch of seizures made in 1887, only six months after the President released the Carolina. Onward and Thornton. She was seized more than 60 miles from land, having on board 450 seal-skins, 64 of which were taken in Behring's Sea. The skins were delivered to the Federal Marshal at Oulaska and the vessel towed to Sitka. The master and the mate were indicted, arrested and gave bonds to appear for trial. In October of 1887 the British Minister protested at Washington. In May of the next year, a decree having been entered that the Sayward be condemned as forfeited, and her owner having perfected an appeal from the decree in admiralty to the Supreme Court, she was appraised and delivered to the owner on a bond (for the appraised value) to prosecute the appeal and obey the final judgment.

Early in the next September the Foreign Office at London asked its minister at Washington to report "when the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the W. P. Sayward is likely to come on." He replied that the case "has not yet been docketed" at Washington. Canada then pushed Lord Salisbury to act more vigorously in that case. In April, 1889 Colonial Office at London again prodded the Foreign Office about the Sayward. Lord Salisbury wrote to Washington, and the minister replied on April 29, 1889, that the appeal had been filed, but the case would not for three years be reached for argument.

In August, 1889, the Foreign Office at London wrote to Canada that the Behring's Sea cases would be in a stronger position in a diplomatic way, in the appeals to the Supreme Court were pushed on, and added that "it is very unusual to press for diplomatic redress for a private wrong so long as there is a reasonable chance of obtaining it from the tribunals of the country."

Lord Salisbury suggested to Canada a test case for our Supreme Court. Up to that time Lord Salisbury had only protested and had not demanded indemnity. In September, 1889, the Canadian Privy Council reported to London a doubt whether an appeal would lie in the

Seward case and urged Lord Salisbury not to longer postpone pressing for indemnity. It was not until February, 1890, that the British Minister opened at the State Department the question of indemnity for the seizure presented in an informal way for \$500,000; was told by Mr. Blain that Congress would never pay that sum excepting on an international award, and that the President would only consent on the condition that an arbitration for the past and the future go on together.

Then came another effort for the future which failed. After that Blaine the owner of the Sayward began bringing out the judges and the instrument by which he could obviate the defect of our statute of which the State Department was ignorant in 1888, got his whole case before the Supreme Court and be relieved from the peril of the bonds which he had given at Sitka to obey the final judgment of the Supreme Court at Washington.

Those are facts in the case! And now will President Harrison or Secretary Blain frankly tell the country why such a passionate resistance was at Washington set on foot against a hearing? Why was there an effort to subject the venerable justices of that tribunal to outside pressure? Who inspired the misrepresentation of Lord Salisbury? Were the lessees of the Pribyloff Islands in peril and at work?

Death from a Grain of Corn.

Murray, Ky., Jan. 23.—A five year-old son of George Lynneville, of Buchanan, Henry county, Tenn., died a most horrible death this morning. Monday evening last the child swallowed a grain of corn which lodged in the right tube over the right lung, and from that until death the child suffered greatly at intervals, experiencing considerable trouble in getting its breath. The father called in five of the best physicians of the county and although they did everything they could to relieve the little sufferer he grew worse all the time.

GOSSIP.

GoSSIP, yes GoSSIP, that accursed and polluted ulcer that has prevailed and inhabited every town and community and country is still handed around and smothered and secreted to individuals who persistently transports it from one neighborhood to another magnified, and fabricated with derision, scoff and ridicule, until it has become a leading element in some society and the topic of general conversation.

Such has been the custom for many years past, and such will be the case until time is no more. Oh, for some power to control public allegations, and, above all, to absolutely devour and demolish that unendurable "little tattler" which is always morbid and racking in every respect. What a grand thing it would be if that body of learned men while revising the Constitution would frame some kind of a concern to aid the people in ridding their vicinities of that lurking obnoxious and detestable element. One prominent feature is a great many persons often meet self-appointed and non-solicitous parties who have the immense audacity to "feed" you as it were in pulchritudine opiate and rose water while in company with you. But each season yawsntethen the devil manifests himself barren of his flatterer costume, straddles you with spurs on his feet and thorns in his hand and a tongue tinged with the blackest and the lowest down allegations and ridicule that ever emanated from any second class rake.

Such attacks on innocent people are made through littleness of soul, malice and envy, with the whole design to attempt to obliterate and to absolutely crush the existence of some one, and would, were it possible, kick you off into eternity without any consultation or compass. Just such an element of newsmongers the devil will not condescend to tolerate, and most definitely demands his agents to never approve.

In addition to all this it is wholly visible and of frequent occurrence that little "gad-fly dude cranks," in order to secure recognition by those who they esteem as their superior, will employ the r's time sneaking and prying into somebody else's affairs. And make little criticisms, ridiculing and spitefully mimicking some poor family's doings or their way of managing affairs. Such black and infamous characters will receive justice, partially perhaps, when they writhe and twist in the bottomless pit of perdition. An oak slab with the following epitaph will be sufficient: "We rejoice at the departure of this busybody and first class nuisance."

Byrnard.

It is estimated that 50,000 people were thrown out of work by the cold weather in France.

NEWS NOTES.

Joseph King, a young lawyer at St. Paul, has been driven insane by his losses at poker.

The Wisconsin Democrats nominate and will elect Gen. W. F. Vilas to the United States Senate.

The Arkansas legislature refuses to take action in the World's Fair until the fate of the Force Bill is settled.

At Buffalo, N. Y., two firemen perished in the flames they were fighting.

The troops are leaving the scene of the late Indian war.

One of her children by poison, has been adjudged insane and sent to the asylum from Meade county, Ky.

The old soldiers have petitioned the Kansas legislature not to defeat Senator Ingalls.

Bob Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, figured in a duel at Wolsenburg, Col., last week. He was slightly wounded.

Near Bartonville, Ky., Epp Moore committed suicide by blowing his brains out. He had killed two men, and, it is supposed, the remorse caused his suicide.

The German Reichstag is debating a motion to remove prohibition from American pork.

The Illinois legislature refused to table a motion calling upon the Congressmen of that State to vote against the Force bill.

Crown Prince Bandoine, heir to the throne of Belgium, is dead.

In Congress, the Committee on Levees and Improvements submitted a report to the House, recommending an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the construction of levees from Cairo to the head of the passes on the Mississippi.

Forty miners were killed and thirty severely wounded by an explosion at Gelsenkirchen, Germany.

Fish an inch long are alleged to have fallen in a snow storm on the streets of Nashville, Saturday.

Chilian insurgents are said to be increasing in strength and boldness.

Wile Howard, one of Kentucky's noted orators, is serving a term in the California penitentiary.

The lower branch of the Tennessee legislature has passed a resolution, calling upon the State's members of Congress to support a Constitutional Amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by a vote of the people.

George Harris, of Newburg, Ill., undertook to starve himself to death and has about completed the job.

An avalanche of snow fell in the city of Quebec and demolished several houses.

The first spadeful of earth taken out for the World's Fair was dug on the lake front Tuesday.

Banker Braham, of Litchfield, Minn., blew out his brains because he had only \$10,000 with which to pay liabilities amounting to \$190,000.

The Ohio Farmers Alliance is opposed of the third party movement.

The deficit in the Arkansas State Treasury is said to be \$80,000.

The county round about Grafton G. V. was lighted up for 29 miles by someone touching a match to a sea of oil resulting from a broken pipe.

A Congress of representatives Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, Iowa, Wyoming, Utah and Montana is to be held at Galveston next month to unify the people of these States and Territories to secure needed national legislation.

Over 100 miners were killed in an explosion near Charkow Russia.

Caldwell county will build a work house in connection with the new jail. If such institution can be made to pay its way, the building of them in many counties would prove to be a useful factor in the arrangement of county affairs. [There is a class of individuals in every county, who care nothing for the sting of disgrace of going to jail to pay small fines; they and this a convenient and comfortable way to pay fines, and do not grumble; the county feed and care for them while in prison at an expense to the better classes of society. Attach a workhouse, where the miscreants can be made to labor at an advantage, and they will feel less like squaring accounts that way. The question is one upon which there could be some profitable study.]

TAKE NOTICE. IN THE FIELD AGAIN.

I have opened a New Stock of goods in first room east of the Bank, where I will at all times keep a First Class stock of all kinds of

CONFECTIONERIES,
CIGARS, TOBACCO AND IN CONNECTION WILL RUN A FIRST-CLASS

BAKERY & RESTAURANT,
Where I will at all times try to have something on hand to eat to please the taste of the most fastidious. FRESH OYSTERS served in any style. Everything

NEW, NICE AND CLEAN.

Thanking the good people of Crittenden and adjoining counties for their liberal patronage in days past, I hope by honest dealings and kind treatment to merit a continuance of the same. When in town don't fail to call and see the Old Man.

A. M. HEARIN.

BUY
YOUR
BOOTS & SHOES,
And Cents Furnishing Goods at
HEADQUARTERS.

I have the largest stock, the best quality, and lowest prices. I need fine or coarse boots or shoes for yourself or your wife, or your children, come and see my

Superior Goods.

They will wear well. They are comfortable. They are cheap. I also keep a large line of GENTS' SHIRTS, COLLARS, CRAVATS, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, ETC.

Come and get my prices.

H. T. FLANARY & SONS,
MARION, KY.

TO THE PEOPLE OF
CRITTENDEN and ADJOINING
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A SAW MILL,
AN ENGINE,
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Or anything else in the way of machinery or machine fittings, pumps etc., etc., be sure to call first on

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A REAL LUXURY!

Looking out over the many homes of this country, we see thousands of women wearing away their lives in household drudgery that might be materially lessened by the use of a few cakes of SAPOLIO. If an hour is saved each time a cake is used, if one less wrinkle gathers upon the face because the toil is lightened, she must be a foolish woman who would hesitate to make the experiment, and he a churlish husband who would grudge the few cents which it costs.

If your grocer sends you anything in place of SAPOLIO, send it back and insist upon having just what you ordered. SAPOLIO always gives satisfaction. On floors, tables, and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans, and metals it has no equal. Everything shines after it, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.

*** Grocers often substitute cheap goods for SAPOLIO to make a better profit. Send back such articles and insist on having just what you ordered.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

We are authorized to announce S. G. CLARK, to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The House has not passed the Silver bill yet.

Money, more money is the cry of legitimate business everywhere.

Lucy Decker Young, eighth wife of Brigham Young, is dead. The other seven widows are still living.

President Polk, of the National Alliance has complimented Gov. Boies, of Iowa, for his tariff utterances.

Senator Farwell, who was defeated for re-election, says his defeat was caused by "the unpopularity of Benjamin Harrison."

The Force bill still hangs fire in the Senate, but public sentiment is growing stronger against the infamous measure.

The opposition to the Force bill is almost a unanimous thing outside of the halls of Congress, and the heart of the bitter partisan.

The three F. M. B. A. members of the Illinois Legislature are voting solidly for Streator, while Palmer gets 101 and Ogelsby 100 votes. There is yet no prospect of an election.

The Frankfort Lottery has gained a victory before Judge Jackson's court in Louisville. A case was tried to test the validity of the law abolishing the charter of the lottery. The court decided that the law was unconstitutional. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

We have always thought that Frankfort was good enough for the State Capital, and the Capital was not too good for Frankfort, and have a decided leaning that way, but if in the course of human events, it becomes necessary to make a change, Louisville should have the Capital.

Senator Ingalls has headquarters at Topeka, and is hustling for re-election with the chances against him. Had he delivered his recent speech twelve months ago, he would not now be worried so much about his office. Alamy one of the ninety-two Alliance members have pledged themselves to vote against the erratic but brilliant Ingalls.

President Irwin is catching it on all sides, and if he succeeds in getting himself out of the troublesome stew, he will have accomplished a herculean task. The County Unions everywhere are upholding the Tobacco Growers Association and condemning Irwin's course. He published a card Sunday, asking the Union to suspend judgement until he has an opportunity to show the facts whereon he stands. He says: "We never have uttered a word in favor of this warehouse since we found out that it was not going to be under the control of the farmers."

There is one thing that should not be overlooked in selecting members for both branches of the next legislature, and that is, should the new constitution be adopted, all of our laws will have to be remodeled. In fact a new start will practically be taken, a general rubbing out of the work on the old slate, and a fresh start made on the new. Hence the work will be far more important than that which usually comes before the Kentucky legislature. The local bills are insignificant enough in any session, but in the coming one, such work will pale into insignificance, indeed, when compared to the all important work of remodeling, rearranging and redistricting. Pick good men, capable and true, and, hereafter, will have less occasions to swear at the legislature for its sins of omission and commission. The legislature is but the creature of the people, and the creator is certainly responsible for the character of the creature, in cases of this kind at any rate.

The Hopkinsville Kentuckian says: "Mr. Urey Woodson, member of the State Executive Committee for the Second District is working to secure an early convention, which is clearly in the interest of Mr. Brown's candidacy. * * * An early convention is the trump card for Mr. Brown's friends to play and they are preparing to play it."

We are inclined to believe that the Kentuckian takes an erroneous view of the case. We have misjudged Mr. Woodson if he is the man to use official position to advance the personal interests of a friend to the detriment of the party, or in unfairness to gentlemen who are not his choice for Governor. The party's nominee for Governor should have ample time to canvass the State, and discuss questions of State policy before the people. To hold the convention later than May would not give that time.

The Circulating Medium.

Much misinformation is abroad concerning the amount of currency in the county. The most trustworthy statement is that in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made last December.

The amount of currency and coin in circulation October 1, 1890, was \$1,498,072,709, or \$23.96 per capita. This sum was made up as follows: Gold, \$386,939,723; silver dollars, \$62,132,454; subsidiary silver and fractional currency, \$56,311,846; gold certificates, \$158,104,739; silver certificates, \$309,321,207; United States notes, \$348,012,226; National Bank notes, \$177,250,514.

On October 1, 1870, the total circulation was only \$770,312,000, or \$10.87 per capita.

On October 1, 1880, the total circulation was \$1,022,033,685, or \$20.37 per capita.—Courier Journal.

Ingalls is Defeated.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 27.—The vote was taken to-day for United States senator to succeed John J. Ingalls.

Ingalls received the full amount of the vote.

Four Hogheads Sold.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 27.—The tobacco grower's new warehouse held its initial sale here this morning. None of the regular buyers did any bidding, but there were a number of purchasers present from Cincinnati. The first hoghead sold brought \$14. Only four sold in all.

Foyce Bill Put Aside.

Washington, Jan. 26.—It is an undeniable fact that Senator Aldrich and the Republican Senators were completely taken by surprise by the action of the Senate to-day in laying aside the Closure resolution and taking up the apportionment bill.

Forsythe Was to Blame.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—"Has the committee appointed to investigate the Wounded Knee fight reported yet?" was asked to-night of Assistant Adjutant-General Corbin.

"Not yet," he replied, "though the report is about finished."

"What is its tenor? Does it condemn any one?"

"Yes, it does; its findings is that the officer in charge—Col. Forsythe—was unskillful in preparing instructions that had been issued by Gen. Miles against the very things that happened on that day. They sat for several days and took the evidence of witnesses who saw the fight. The reports circulated about the court having freed the responsible parties for the blame are erroneous."

The Physicians are Mad.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20.—Very recently President Harrison removed an old doctor and soldier of this city from the Board of Pension Examiners and substituted a negro named Elbert. It has stirred up the old soldiers and physicians of the State wonderfully. To night at a large meeting of physicians the action was denounced as "a base and inexcusable prostitution of the office of Pension Examiner to partisan purposes, and an insult to every reputable physician and soldier of Indiana." A copy of the resolution was ordered sent to the President.

Owensboro Dry Sunday.

Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 24.—Ex-Mayor Jo Lee has been fined \$25 and costs in the Circuit Court on a charge of malfeasance in the office. The offense was in failing to close the saloons and other business houses on Sunday. On the strength of the action of the court Mayor Hickman has issued a proclamation ordering all houses to close, and to-day police officers visited the proprietors and warned them that if it has been their custom to do any business on Sunday, they must close.

Lost a Leg.

Princeton, Ky., Jan. 25.—First section of train No. 10 on the Mississippi Valley railroad ran over a son of Thomas Rucker near Dunesey, in this county, this evening and rendered the amputation of one leg necessary to save his life. The boy was standing on the track leaning against the caboose and the train backed up, knocking him down and running over his leg, and otherwise bruising him.

Carter's Sentence Commuted.

Frankfort, Jan. 26.—Gov. Buckner to-day commuted the sentence of death to life imprisonment, in the case of John C. Carter, of Mayfield, murderer of Wm. Trafford over two years ago. The commutation is made on account of the prisoner's extreme youth and his having been reared in a school of vice. Carter was sentenced to hang on Feb. 4th.

Mountain Fend.

JACKSON, Ky., Jan. 27.—The sheriff of Breathitt county and posse last night cornered John Fugate and James Miller, the murderers of Robert Slade Combs, at the house of Fugate's father, on Troublesome creek. When they ordered the two men to surrender to the arrest they broke out of the house, firing their revolvers at the officers as they ran. The latter returned the fire, and John Fugate fell, with a ball through the jaw. The wound is an ugly one and may prove fatal. Fugate being so badly hurt that he was unable to return here with the sheriff.

Tolu.

Walt Clement spent Sunday in Marion.

Mrs. Susan Hammond has gone to Kuttawa.

George H. Crider has gone to New Orleans.

J. W. Patton of Rosa Clare was in town Monday.

Mr. Graham the pump man was here Saturday.

E. R. White has moved back to his country home.

Herman Anspach of Evansville was here Monday.

Jose Hammond has quit the mill here and gone to farming.

The river is not so full of river water as subsequently.

Quite a number of the farmers have sold their corn at 50c.

Clement & Croft are buying all kind of fur. "Not very fur."

We understand that Prof. Wilcox will teach a spring term of school.

Quarterly meeting was held at

William Hammond is now associated with "Kos" in the mill business.

The striking anatomy of J. Willis Stallion was visible on our side walks last week.

Crawford & Nichols have a new stock of shoes and are preparing to shoe the county.

Crawford & Nichols have just received an immense stock of hats. Prices natural.

Crawford and Weldon's sheller has been shelling corn on Salem street this week.

To be, or not to be, is the great question that is agitating our Roller Mill proprietors now.

The P. O. has a new P. O. and Mr. McSteps about and handles out mail with renewed energy.

Daniel Stone wants four farm hands. Men with families wanted. House and garden furnished free.

Ere many months the crazy loud mouthed wedding bells will ring here about. "After many years &c."

Mr. Russell Gray attended by his mother Mrs. Mary Gray visited relatives near Cave in Rock, Ill. last week.

Uncle Billy Weldon, the sage of Sheridan, was here Sunday demonstrating that ox was the masculine gender. Why cer.

Albert Weldon left for New Orleans Sunday per steamer Mary Houston. He was accompanied by several mules.

George Belt of the firm of Beard & Belt is now a legalized resident of Tolu, occupying the White property in the east end.

Quite a number of the town people are putting side walks in front of their property. This is a move in the right direction.

Brownie Franks is rapidly developing into a first-class banjo "plucker." He alternates on the accordion, and sweet discords are ripe at all hours.

A conglomerate aggregation left the landing Tuesday for Trigg county to work for the Cincinnati Copeage Company. It was indeed a varied crowd and Noah's Ark savors of insignificance in comparison.

Had Longfellow been here he perchance might have woven another Evangeline.

Fredonia.

Miss Robbie Byrd returned from Mt. Vernon, Ill. last Saturday.

Mrs. Lou McChesney, Dr. Mott and wife went to Sturgis last Saturday.

Mrs. Nellie Cooper, returned to her home in Hopkinsville last Monday.

New drug store in Kelsey. Dr. Burton and W. M. Green proprietors.

Miss Viola Purdie, of Ohio county is visiting her aunt Mrs. D. B. Ferguson.

A. A. Brown, of Beaver Dam Ky., is here on a visit to friends and his best girl.

Miss Sallie Wood, who has been making her home at Mr. Moore's of Flat Rock, died Friday night.

Miss Orphetta Wyatt will leave in a few days for Philadelphia, where she was taking music lessons last year.

Miss Sue Johnson returned last week from an extended visit to her sister Mrs. Mat Bushing of New Madrid, Mo.

Mr. Vinson, of Walnut Grove died last week, after a lingering illness. He was Newton Love's father-in-law. He lost his mother and his wife lost her father the same week.

There is talk of the mill changing hands again. Farmers and millers are the most independent people on earth. Farmers raise the grain, and it has to go through the millers hands before it is ready for consumption. Consumers have to pay well for what comes into their possession.

W. C. Glenn wants the man that took his hand saw away from Gray's house in Salem to return it at his earliest convenience. If he is ashamed to bring it back himself, he will please send it by some one else and

Ben Patterson of Salem has moved to the Adams property. A candy breaking at the residence of Mrs. Nancy Brasher's was largely attended.

W. H. Taber has built a new blacksmith shop and is ready for work. Geo. L. Campbell, one of our best young men, and Miss Mollie Bailey,

J. L. RANKIN, at Weston.

GREAT BARGAINS?
AT WESTON, KENTUCKY.

I am overstocked and must unload to make room for spring goods. To do this I am offering some great bargains. If you want to make money by saving it in the price of goods, I am the man you are looking for, and now is the time to buy.

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Hardware,

FURNITURE AND DRUGS.

These goods must go, strike while the iron is hot. I did not buy space in this paper just for fun, but to state cold facts and you will come to Weston. I will show you what a bargain is. I want, delivered on Ohio river or the O. V. railroad,

50,000

RAILROAD TIES.

50,000

For which I will pay the highest market price. I will pay the highest prices for all kinds of produce. Don't forget that old Weston is still in the ring with a variety of goods and the cheapest freight rates. For bargains come to

I. H. MASON, SALESMAN.

J. L. RANKIN, Weston, Ky.

FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN READERS.

Reasons given by American Cultivator for the Continued Popularity of Wheat as a Farm Crop—Wheat Growing as a Part of a Successful Rotation.

Wherever wheat can be successfully grown it is certain to be an important farm crop. The past year the average both for spring and winter wheat remained about the same, but had seasons diminished the crop. There is no sign anywhere of the abandonment of wheat growing in any locality where it has heretofore been successful, but rather of more general attention to this crop. The reason for this continued popularity of wheat is that its cultivation admirably supplements other crops in the rotation usually adopted. No other grain gives as good a seedling as winter wheat, and with it can be sown not only the clover which succeeds only in spring, but also timothy and other grasses which do best when sown in the fall. As a seedling lasts two, three or four years, the importance of having a good stand from the first can hardly be overestimated. Where the clover or grass seedling is good, weeds have no chance to grow. The often makes a great difference in the cultivation of most crops when the field thus well seeded comes to be plowed again. The latter the soil and more fertility has accumulated, and the flower weeds then will be to fight.

Growing winter wheat has a further advantage for farm farmers in the fact that it enables them to get a portion of their seed out of the way the previous season so that nothing need be done to it except to harvest the crop. By devoting the bulk of manures to the spring crop of corn and potatoes, the farmer can set off each year one-fifth or one-sixth of his land to wheat, doing the work when he and his teams would otherwise be idle. He can thus grow a large spring crop as if he had devoted the whole of his farm to them. Wheat can be as well fertilized with commercial and mineral manures as with those from the stable. If whenever wheat is sown, the land is seeded with clover the soil will continue to improve while the stable manure is applied to crops that pay better while they are less favorable for maintaining soil fertility.

So far as possible wheat farmers should sell only the flour of the wheat they grow. As a rule they generally sell wheat as grain, but they can easily gain again as much wheat bran and fine middlings as the grain would make and feed it out to their stock. During this year wheat will not be found anywhere with the soil, and when clover is always sown with it the two combined may be fairly considered beneficial to soil fertility.

There is a class of horses that never ought to be clipped, excepting when some skin disease, or other diseased condition demands it. This applies to hack and cab horses that daily stand idle in exposed streets awaiting orders, often for an hour or two at a time. It applies also to animals that stand idle a great deal in cold stables, heavy and slow working horses, brood mares, especially if well advanced, and those that perspire easily, not from the superabundant coat, but from some obscure disease, some debilitated or perhaps hidebound condition, where the surroundings, age and value of the animal would make it inadvisable.

The same class of reasons apply to the clipping of the legs. Judgment must be used in this also. When the climate is wet and the roads muddy it is certainly an advantage to keep the hair from the ankles down short, as it dries more readily, and the mud and dirt are more easily removed, lessening materially the liability to irritation of the skin at the extremities.—Horse Breeder.

Several of the Academy young men, including Prof. Sikes, attended church at Good Hope last Sunday. The Prof. looked very pleasing. Thought of having a social party at John Ruttars last Friday night but failed. Boys be more careful next time don't engage your girl's company before you have consent of the Prof.

The school is progressing nicely. New pupils coming in every week. The first of March will have one hundred pupils.

Mr. McCord has a new clerk, Mr. Baxter. Henry McCord has quit our town and gone home. He is missed very much.

Miss Bertha Westerman starts for Ohio next Thursday. Hope she will have a pleasant trip.

Mr. Will Parker is going to crop with Mr. Jim Nelson this year. Will is a nice young man and is liked by every one.

A wedding near by last Wednesday eve. Mr. Clem Gupton to Miss Belle Hardin. Quite a crowd attended. Wish them a long and happy future.

Miss Linnie Akers spent Saturday with Mr. Markey's family.

What has become of Miss Katie M. have not seen her since 23 of Dec., then she was on her way to Paducah. Think there will be a wedding soon.

Miss Alice Brown's school at Good Hope closed Friday.

Von Worten and John Faulkner started for Lexington to school last Wednesday.

Feel sorry for John; had to leave his girl behind.

L. A.

You Can Buy
Photo and Autograph Albums,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Family and Pocket Bibles,
Testament and Oxford Bibles,
—THE BEST—

Pens, Inks, and Pencils,
—THE BEST VARIETY OF—
Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper,
—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF—
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

Walker's Book Store,
AT THE BOTTOM PRICES.

Manhattan Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Organized, 1850.

This old Company now offers to the insuring public its new
SURVIVORSHIP DIVIDEND
Which affords all the advantages of Life Insurance during the earlier years of life, and, at the same time, makes a provision for old age, as the Policy-holder can under his Policy at the end of the Survivorship Period, and receive a Full Value in Cash—thus combining INVESTMENT and PROTECTION.
Any information cheerfully furnished by

J. H. MORSE, Special Agt.,
Marion, Ky.

Man Wanted.
THE NEW TIME-CARD.

A Good Business and a Comfortable Home for Him.

Having made up my mind to go west, I desire to sell my business and residence in Marion. I have a good stock of boots and shoes and gents furnishing goods, and have a good trade. My goods were bought before recent advances. I will sell at a bargain. My residence is neat and comfortable. The house has five good rooms—outhouses etc. I also desire to sell my farm on the Ohio river, opposite Cave-in-Rock. There are 165 acres and most of it is fine river bottom land. Improvements fair.

H. T. Flannery,
Marion, Ky.

Under the time card of the O. V. which went into effect Sunday, passenger trains now pass Marion as follows:

NORTH BOUND.
Express, 7:36 a. m.
Mail, 6:55 a. m.
Through freight, 12:01 a. m.
Local freight, 8:11 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
Express, 6:55 p. m.
Mail, 1:40 p. m.
Through freight, 1:52 a. m.
Local freight, 4:01 p. m.

Flays wants your land and potatoes and eggs and onions.
For SALE—A fine 4 year old Jack 15 hands high. Will sell very reasonable.
E B Blackburn,
Marion, Ky.

FARM AND GARDEN.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO RURAL READERS.

A Poultry House Described Which After Several Years' Trial Is Recommended as Combining More Advantages Than Do Some of the Elaborate Structures.

The home made poultry house depicted is described as follows by Prairie Farmer: The main building is 14 or 16 feet long and 5 feet wide. Front post 8 feet high, rear posts 6 feet high. The floor is 2 feet from ground, above which is a drop door, running the entire length of the building, 18 inches wide. Eighteen inches below the floor is the window, which is made by using two pieces of 4-inch ceiling, placed 12 inches apart, with the panes of glass laid into the grooves. They should be placed close together in winter, but in summer can be slid a few inches apart to admit air. A few slats should be nailed back of them to prevent accidents from domestic evils. The roosts are 3 feet above the floor, 18 or 20 inches apart, and are secured at the ends by nails. The laying room is attached to the north end, which affords a double protection to the sleeping department, besides being very convenient for a store room. Its advantages are that in gathering eggs or looking after "sitters" you are in a clean room, and do not have to disturb the remainder of the flock. This part may be made to feet long and 3 feet wide, extending several feet in front of main building, to serve as a wind break. The furniture consists of anything at hand—old boxes, half barrels, etc. In the basement in a wheelbarrow, replace straw, litter or dry earth, and you will find it a pleasure to take care of your poultry.

CONVENIENT HOME MADE POULTRY HOUSE has a jail for surplus sitters, also a place to confine mothers with brood, which when old enough can go upstairs to roost. The dropping can be taken out at the drop door. All you have to do to raise it, and with a hoe rake out the manure into a wheelbarrow, replace straw, litter or dry earth, and you will find it a pleasure to take care of your poultry.

At the annual meeting of the International Beekeepers' association the question was asked, "Is spring dwindling greater when bees are wintered indoors than out of doors?" A. I. Root said that when the bees were wintered out of doors and had a chance to fly every month they came out stronger and were better able to go through April. E. R. Root thought that the loss from spring dwindling was greater when wintered indoors, as the bees in the cellar were often suffering from the temperature being too hot or too cold—a matter over which the beekeeper had little control. John Nat said that in severe winters the bees wintered better indoors, in mild winters out of doors. He did not put his bees in the cellar unless the temperature got very low, and in the winter, if he thought the bees were better off in the cellar, he would move them out. He thought the cause was the lack of proper ventilation in the cellar. "Here land loses its ventilation in the condition of the bees wintered in the cellar was due to their ill health, owing to the lack of pure air during the confinement. He thought, however, that in hard winters cellar wintering could be carried on with less loss than outdoor wintering."

Maintaining the Fertility of the Farm. In an address before one of the New York farmers' institutes Secretary W. W. Ward had the following to say on maintaining fertility of the soil: "Rotation will not save land. It puts off the calamity of exhaustion. It simply equalizes the ratio of exhaustion. It is said 'rotation is manure.' This does not add any manure. It works it out faster. Weeds are better than bare land. Summer fallowing is a very expensive process. I had rather grow weeds and plow them under. It would be better for the land. Bare land loses its humus, and the soil in the corn to conserve the fertility. Naked earth is a losing effort. How shall we make fertility? We can do it by the purchase of commercial fertilizers; but this system is too costly, and it is not a permanent one. Another way is by means of stable manure. 'I have,' Mr. Woodward said, 'banished the word barnyard from my vocabulary. A barnyard is a nuisance. My stable manure paid me last winter, by feeding stock, over \$1 a head profit over and above all it cost. I buy cottonseed and linseed meal, middlings and bran, and my manure comes from those goods fed to animals. By this system the farm is getting richer all the time.'"

The Best Quality of Bacon. The best quality of bacon cannot be made of meat that is not well drained of its blood, says American Agriculturist. Most that is intended for the best quality of bacon should be thoroughly bled, and butchering, by which act the main artery is cut, does this in the most effective and speedy way. It rids the meat of the largest percentage of blood, and leaves it in an animal condition that is best for curing and keeping well.

Herein lies a defect, and a serious one, in much of the ordinary bacon and salt pork of the day. It is not divested of its blood. In fact, it is no doubt the same with most packers, and the blood in the meat over to have the meat weigh heavier. This practice, opposed as it certainly is to both Scripture and sound hygienic rules, cannot be too severely condemned. The old Jewish law strictly forbids the eating of blood, and doubtless some of the diseases and ill of mankind at the present day might be traced to the blood retained in the flesh when slaughtered!

Unleached Wood Ashes. Canada unleached wood ashes are usually guaranteed to contain 9 per cent. of potash. As stated by the chemist of the New Jersey experiment station in a bulletin recently issued, the average composition of eleven samples of ashes previously analyzed is: Phosphoric acid, 1.75 per cent.; potash, 5.38 per cent.; and lime 36.60 per cent. That ashes are not a uniform product is evident from the variations shown in six other samples by an analysis that is given. The selling price of five of these samples is stated in the bulletin at \$18, \$15.50, \$13, \$14 and \$13.50 per ton, respectively. But two of the samples were as good as the average, nor is the highest selling price attached to the best sample.

The amount of plant food elements contained in an average sample of ashes, according to the bulletin referred to, can be bought for about \$60 per ton. It is the general experience, however, that in certain soils the agricultural effect of the phosphoric acid, potash and lime is greater in wood ashes than in a proportionate mixture of the same elements in other forms. This is believed to be due to the special form of combination of the ingredients in wood ashes, which, in addition to their direct benefit, exert a favorable mechanical effect upon the soil.

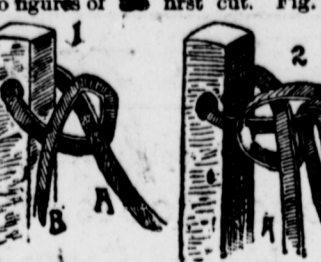
At a recent meeting of a Michigan pomological society a grape grower said: "I have found that by pruning and thinning I can get the same number of pounds of grapes in a similar number of clusters, and these will be more compact and uniform in size and bring the highest price in the market. On an average the better plan is to allow to sell an animal whenever it is ready. There is always more or less of a loss in feeding longer than this."

Experiments show that Paris green is preferable to London purple as an insecticide on peach trees. One part of Paris green to 300 parts of water is the proportion used. The London purple, though effective, injures the leaves of the trees.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

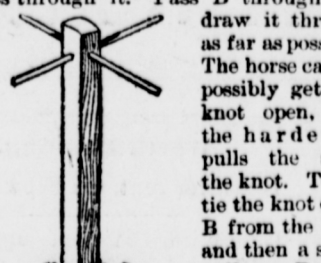
How to Tie the Halter Strap—A Convenience at Butchering Time.

How best to tie the halter strap or rope of whatever it may be shown in the two figures of the first cut. Fig. 1 is:



TYING THE HALTER STRAP.

Illustrate the first stage; Fig. 2 shows the second stage.



A FARM CONVENIENCE.

The knot is completed by pulling on the loop until the knot is tight. Then pull on the free end of the strap B until the loop is just large enough for B to pass through it. Pass B through and draw it through the knot as far as possible. The horse cannot possibly get this knot open, and the harder he pulls the tighter the knot draws B from the loop, and then a sharp pull on B will open the knot.

A Point in Corn Culture.

A great deal of injury is done to corn by deep, close culture with the double shovel plow or any other implement that severs or greatly disturbs the roots. Plowing deep and close to the hills is harmful at any time, but especially late in the season, as the larger roots developed late and those which originate earlier in the growth of the plants are cut or pulled off. To ascertain the extent of the damage from such cultivation a trial was made at the Minnesota experiment station. Rows of corn were thoroughly root pruned to the depth of six inches and at the same distance from the hills on all four sides. The first root cutting was done when the plants were seven inches high and the second when at a height of fifteen inches. The effect on the growth of the corn was very marked. Contrasted with similar rows adjacent not root pruned the average difference in yield was thirteen and a half bushels of corn and one-quarter ton of grain per acre against disturbance of the roots. In another experiment, made just as the corn was "clad by," root pruning at the distance of eight inches from the hills lowered the yield three bushels to the acre. At this stage of their growth hills on four inches around the plants with the hoe had no apparent effect.

Benefits from Drainage.

By removing superfluous water from the soil a way is made for the air to aid in decomposing the organic substances, which become the food of the plants, and ingredients which are harmful to the growth of plants which cannot otherwise be removed, are carried off by rain. Not only does the removal of extra moisture make the land drier, but it allows the soil to have the full benefit of the sun's heat, rendering it warm and congenial to plant growth, and ready to benefit by the least shower of rain, at the same time raising the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. Drainage also makes soil of a stiff or tenacious nature more friable and better prepared to receive the fibrous rootlets of plants, and by the action of the atmosphere hard pans or crusts are broken and pulverized, so that the roots may enter them, a result which could not otherwise be obtained without subsoiling or treading.

Increase the Supply of Manure.

The supply of manure may be easily doubled by gathering up the waste of the barn yard and the swamps and other coarse matters, which are increased in value by mixture with the manure in the yards, or by composting with lime. A abundance of absorbent matters are required to hold the liquid manure and prevent waste of it. The best of all absorbents is dry swamp mud. It will hold twice its weight of liquid, and if properly used, saves the almost unavoidable loss of the liquid manure which occurs under the most careful management without the use of plenty of absorbents. Thousands of farmers purchase costly fertilizers who might by a little foresight and labor gather as much fertilizing matter in the fall and prepare it for use through the winter as would amount in value to the cost of the fertilizers they buy every year.—American Agriculturist.

Agricultural Items.

Virginia's peanut crop is estimated at 8,000,000 bushels.

The woods in Maine furnish a large percentage of the Christmas trees for New York state.

The increased fund provided by the new Morrill bill will be used at the Iowa college to maintain a dairy school.

The English Shropshire association offers a prize of \$400 for the best Shropshire sheep exhibited at the World's Fair.

The Belgian breed of draft horses attracted attention at the late American horse show at Chicago for their uniformity of type and excellent quality.

Some of our progressive farmers have tried covered barnyards with financial success; others do not report so favorably on them.

Unleached Wood Ashes.

Canada unleached wood ashes are usually guaranteed to contain 9 per cent. of potash. As stated by the chemist of the New Jersey experiment station in a bulletin recently issued, the average composition of eleven samples of ashes previously analyzed is: Phosphoric acid, 1.75 per cent.; potash, 5.38 per cent.; and lime 36.60 per cent. That ashes are not a uniform product is evident from the variations shown in six other samples by an analysis that is given. The selling price of five of these samples is stated in the bulletin at \$18, \$15.50, \$13, \$14 and \$13.50 per ton, respectively. But two of the samples were as good as the average, nor is the highest selling price attached to the best sample.

FARM AND GARDEN.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF COUNTRY READERS.

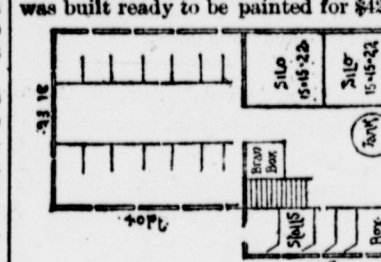
The New Barn of One of Ohio's Foremost Farmers Briefly Described, with the Aid of Appropriate Illustrations, by Rural New Yorker.

John Gould's new barn is of more interest to the public than are barns in general, because Mr. Gould is well known as a progressive man, and likely, therefore, to afford valuable suggestions in the various ventures.



A MODERN BARN.

The barn is light and sunny as day itself. Two cows are chained in each of them in 6 feet 4 inch stalls. There is a small window over the cow stalls, 8 feet above the floor, and 10 small ventilators carry off all bad air. The big iron tank on the basement floor holds water for four days' drinking, and is supplied from a rock well, and temperature of about 50 degs. is maintained. The addition to the barn, 40 by 31 feet with 18 foot posts, is a balloon built frame, with a self supporting roof, and was built ready to be painted for \$12.30.



PLAN OF MODERN BARN.

and is a thoroughly well built barn in every respect. The walls of this part are of matched lumber, double, with tarred paper between, and it never freezes in the stable, the temperature there being rarely below 45 degs.

Rearing Turkeys.

Turkeys have the name of being delicate and difficult to raise, in consequence of which they are not often kept where they might be with advantage. In a suitable place turkeys are among the most profitable of all domestic poultry. They are undoubtedly delicate if kept on rich soil, but when raised on ground that is dry and the position not too exposed they will do well. A necessity of securing success is the provision of shelter for the young birds during that critical period known as "schooting the red." When about two months old, however, the chicks are as hardy as other fowls, and can brave the weather without injury. The prices obtained for prime turkeys and the heavy weights to which they are forced to grow render them exceedingly profitable, and well repay the extra care attendant on the chicks during the first two months of their lives.

The varieties of turkeys recognized by the American standard of perfection are bronze, Narragansett, blue, slate, black and white. The black turkey approaches most nearly to the wild bird, but fattens more readily. The bronze, which most closely resembles the wild bird in color, is the most rapid in growth, quickest to fatten, and according to some authorities, the heaviest of all. The Narragansett and whites are the most domestic.

Feeding Sheep.

A Missouri correspondent in The New York World says: "Clover and millet make good food for sheep to feed upon during the winter. When corn is fed it should be shelled and put into tight troughs to prevent being wasted. It is better in feeding sheep to give small rations at a time, just what they will eat up clean in a few minutes, and feed often than to give so much at once that they will scatter and waste it. They are more wasteful of both grain and hay than any other class of stock unless care is taken to prevent it. They should be fed no more grain than they will eat in ten minutes, and should finish their hay or fodder in half an hour. Besides the grain troughs sacks should be provided for the hay or fodder, so as to keep them from getting it under their feet. It is very important that they should be provided with comfortable, dry quarters, where they can be sheltered from storms, but they should be allowed to run out during pleasant days."

Leave the Bees Undisturbed.

The necessity for leaving bees undisturbed as far as possible during the season in which they cannot gather honey or pollen is not understood by beginners as well as it ought to be. Quincy advised many years ago what modern beekeepers now practice. He said: "If I were not that an occasional examination is needed to see that rats or mice have not effected an entrance, or that if the roof is not unduly damp I would advise locking the door of the wintering apartment, and not opening it till spring; but I advise making these examinations and all needed changes as quietly and as seldom as possible. All ventilators should be so arranged as to be regulated from the outside, and means for ascertaining the temperature, without entering the room for the purpose, should be provided."

The Apple Harvest.

Choose a cool day for picking apples, and put them in a cool shed out of the sun until they are barreled. The moisture which gathers upon the surface of the fruit is the result of condensation from the atmosphere when the apples are exposed to a higher temperature, as from hot days to cool nights. The popular notion that apples "sweat" from within is erroneous. It is not safe to put in the barrel a single dropped apple, no matter how sound it may look.

Two items are important in draining—secure a good outlet and provide a regular descent for the water.

From the northwest come reports of a short flax crop.

The culture of grapes is on the increase in Canada.

It is told that there are 15,000 acres of land devoted to tomatoes in New Jersey and seventy-three canneries to take them.

The condition of the potato crop, according to Statistics Dodge, is 67.7, or the lowest average ever before reported.

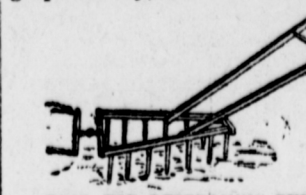
The potato crop is a short one in Europe, rot and blight having been widespread.

A USEFUL TOOL.

A Contrivance Especially Designed for Destroying Pests.

A correspondent writing for the benefit of Popular Gardening says in regard to the tool shown in the cut:

I built it for use in eradicating the parasite. The one I made is for use in my grape nursery, where the rows are eight-



TOOL FOR DESTROYING PESTS.

een to twenty inches apart. Where rows are farther apart it would have to be larger. This tool has much the look of a cultivator at work, with the ends reversed. In using it we let the wheels get large enough to roll nicely from the row, cultivate with a common hand hoe, and then, following with the tool described, and if the rows are not too long it will clean them perfectly. If it should be necessary to cut away before getting to the end of the row lift the tool without stopping the horse; this leads it in a bunch, when it can be carried from the field if desired, though it will nearly all die in the pile. For the teeth I use round iron one-half or three-quarter inch. Have the teeth about three inches apart and one in the center behind. Cut the iron for teeth about fourteen-

What a Horse Would Say Could He Speak.

Don't hit me to an iron post or railing when the mercury is below freezing. Don't compel me to eat more salt than I want. I can't stand it. I know better than to eat any animal how much I need.

Don't think because I go free under the whip that I am not tired.

Don't think because I am a horse that iron wheels and brass work hurt my eyes. Don't whip me when I get frightened along the road, or I will expect it next time and maybe make trouble.

Don't trot me up hill, for I have to carry you and the buggy and myself too. Don't keep my stable very dark, for when I go out into the light my eyes are injured, especially if snow be on the ground.

Don't say "Whoa" unless you mean it. Teach me to stop at that word.

Don't make me drink ice cold water nor put a frosty bit in my mouth. Warm the bit by holding it a half minute against my body.

Don't forget to file my teeth when they get jagged and I cannot chew my food. When I get lean it is a sign that my teeth want filing.

Don't ask me to "back" with blinds on. I am afraid to.

Don't run me down a steep hill, for if anything should give way I might break your neck.

Don't put on my blind bridle so that it irritates my eye, or so leave my forelock that it will be in my eyes.

Don't be so careless of my harness as to find a knot some one before you attend to it.

Don't lead me to some blackhead that has less sense than I have.—Farm Journal.

Extremes in Breeding.

There have always been two classes of extremists in the matter of theories of breeding. One class has held the idea of securing perfect lineage regardless of any other consideration. The other has sought a perfect model with altogether too slight regard of the importance of line breeding. The fallacy of both theories has been well demonstrated in the history of several of the prominent breeds of stock, and the common sense of today, based upon the developments of the industry in the last hundred years, determines that the true theory is the mean between these two. Lineage should be nearly perfect as possible, and still cannot be safely sought at the expense of physical qualities. These qualities, too, cannot be perpetuated, but the excellence be that they may, without the aid of pure blood is a serious disfigurement of type. In the revival of the breeding industry to which intelligent farmers everywhere are looking forward we believe that those who occupy a medium ground will best in their business.—National Dairymen.

Suggestions About Firewood.

Wood is invariably bought and sold by the cord, the purchaser supposing that it shall be "body wood," that is, exclusive of bark. The reason for this is that body wood packs closer, and there is from one-fourth to one-third more weight in a certain bulk of it. On this account much of the limb wood is not trimmed out, but does into the brush pile and according to some authorities, the New York Tribune, brand wood will burn longer in a stove than split wood, because flames cannot so readily attack the grain of the timber, and consequently is more valuable. Were wood sold by weight the branches would be as ready market as the body. I once saw a table of weights of a cord of various kinds of wood, both dry and green. If somebody would publish it they would do good thereby. The weight of a cord of green and a cord of dry maple or beech would be something of a guide. There is deceit sometimes in the way the seller ranks up wood. Purchasing by the cord is vague and unsatisfactory; weighing would suit both sides.

A Word About Incubators.

If an incubator is to be used, and especially if very early broilers are to be raised, says The Republic, arrangements ought to be made as soon as possible so as to secure both the incubator and the order and the hands ready for use. While an incubator is in use, it is a disadvantage in being always ready for service, yet it requires more care than he, and unless you are willing to put in some time every day in attending to it, the better plan is to stick to hens.

A hole in the stock shelter lets feed through, just as truly as does a hole in the granary.

Honey Vinegar.

Not long ago we were told that the finest quality of vinegar could be made from watermelon juice. Now a Canadian apiculturist is making vinegar from waste and second grade honey. He states that one pound of honey and one gallon of water are the proper proportions to make a good vinegar. "That is, twenty-nine pounds of honey will make (water enough being added to fill a regular thirty-two gallon barrel) one barrel of the best vinegar. The vessels used to make it are common alcohol barrels, which are found at drug stores. Saw the inside of the barrel heads, and paint the outside to prevent the vinegar from being destroyed by the vinegar. The barrels and vinegar are kept in the cellar, so covered with burlap as to keep the dust out and let the air in. The vinegar is then drawn out and put into the choicest vinegar. More will make it sharper or more acid, but at one year old it is fine enough for any use. Sweetened water from washing honey drippings is the most common waste of the apiculturist, and to utilize it is presumed to be the desirable matter in connection with honey vinegar. Still, with the low price of honey, beekeepers may find a reasonable outlet for some of their poor honey, such as is unfit to sell as an article of delicate luxury for table use."

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2.25 Boot for	1.75.
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Not long ago we were told that the finest quality of vinegar could be made from watermelon juice. Now a Canadian apiculturist is making vinegar from waste and second grade honey. He states that one pound of honey and one gallon of water are the proper proportions to make a good vinegar. "That is, twenty-nine pounds of honey will make (water enough being added to fill a regular thirty-two gallon barrel) one barrel of the best vinegar. The vessels used to make it are common alcohol barrels, which are found at drug stores. Saw the inside of the barrel heads, and paint the outside to prevent the vinegar from being destroyed by the vinegar. The barrels and vinegar are kept in the cellar, so covered with burlap as to keep the dust out and let the air in. The vinegar is then drawn out and put into the choicest vinegar. More will make it sharper or more acid, but at one year old it is fine enough for any use. Sweetened water from washing honey drippings is the most common waste of the apiculturist, and to utilize it is presumed to be the desirable matter in connection with honey vinegar. Still, with the low price of honey, beekeepers may find a reasonable outlet for some of their poor honey, such as is unfit to sell as an article of delicate luxury for table use."

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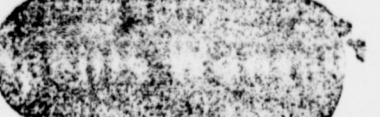
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